

MR. GRAY CONTINUES HIS DEFENCE
OF THE POLICY OF INFAMY.

The Country Will Surely Be Grateful, He Says, for the Wisdom and Courage which Dictated It—He Does Not Know of Any Effort Now Making to Restore Lilliputian—Mr. Teller Asks Questions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) resumed his speech begun yesterday in support of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations declaring it unwise and inexpedient to consider further the treaty or project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory; that the Provisional Government there should be allowed to pursue its own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the Government of the United States.

After reading some testimony showing a statement by Mr. Soper that he had "assurances from the old man himself" "meaningfully" that the Hawaiian situation was "settled," the testimony left no room for doubt that the revolution in Honolulu never would have occurred had it not been for the assurance given that the military forces from the United States would be on shore to support the revolution. The Queen and the Provisional Government, He also established the latter signed by Mr. Dole and the other members of the Provisional Government declaring a belief in their inability to protect life and property and to prevent violence against the Hawaiian people, and the United States for the protection of the Hawaiian Islands. So that, Mr. Gray said, from first to last, Mr. Stevens seemed to be not only in constant communication with the Committee of Safety and the Provisional Government, but to be in a position to do things that would help and respond to their call.

Mr. Gray directed attention to the "marked contrast between the attitude of Mr. Stevens toward the Provisional Government and his attitude toward the Government of the Queen to which he was the accredited Minister. He also referred to Mr. Dole's statement to Mr. Houghton that at first the Provisional Government could not have got along without the aid of the United States troops, and he said that there was no possible escape from the conclusion that the Provisional Government could not have existed one moment without the moral and physical aid given to it by Mr.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Gray, "that the evidence from which I have read extracts can leave any doubt in the mind of the Senate that Mr. Stevens, long before this amendment of the act was passed, was in possession of the fact that he called annexation sentiment, and that he was in close communion with those who desired to bring about a change of government, and that he was in the habit of influencing and setting up one that would treat for annexation to the United States. I do not think that there ought to be two opinions as to whether or not Mr. Stevens was a traitor to the American cause. I do not think that any man who has been in the confidence of the President and the Executive head of this great nation, when he knew the facts and was satisfied of the truth, withdrew or attempted to withdraw from the public eye, and to keep his name from being connected with the act, could be a more honorable and disgraceful failure in which it had been placed by the unauthorized act of

country will, when it understands the case, be grateful, and continue to be grateful, for the wisdom and courage of the Executive, who, regardless of the calumnies of his partisan opponents, dared to do the right thing—dared to do that thing which will win the scrutiny of the people, and will confer honor and glory on the wisdom and the honor, and the integrity of the Government which it will have inherited. He will hand it down to us, so far as this matter is concerned, unimpaired, unstained, and without dishonor. This Executive will be remembered by the people and Government of his countrymen; and I am willing to abide the result of that appeal.

A good deal has been said about the hauling down of the American flag in Honolulu. When the American flag is hauled up or hoisted, it is a commemorative ceremony. It will be hoisted up under circumstances that will be known to all. It is not hoisted up until it is clear that it is where it is until the winds of heaven have blown it into rag. It will never be hoisted up in dishonor. It will never be hoisted up so as to put the great people, whose symbol of power and authority it is, to the blush. It will never misrepresent the magnanimity, the generosity, the nobility of the American people. It was hoisted up when the United States, as it did when it was hoisted up at the request of this revolutionary Junta in

the Hawaiian Islands on the 1st of February. What are we to say in condemnation of the President, who unhesitatingly, when he found that a wrong had been done, ordered the flag to be taken down? Will the American people will always condemn a President who does the right thing and who is not governed by the mere clamor and ignorance that is sought to be injected into this case?

Mr. Gray devoted much of the rest of his speech to a discussion of the question whether the appointment of Mr. Hunt as Commissioner of the Interior was an office he required confirmation by the Senate. He asserted that

was not. He was asked by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) whether, if Mr. Blount superseded an officer whose appointment did require confirmation by the Senate, that did not change the situation. Mr. Gray gave it as his opinion that it did not, and that a person so appointed for that purpose was not an officer under the constitution. In conclusion Mr. Gray said:

The case is important—far more important than the material interests involved. The islands are very small and insignificant. If an earthquake or a convulsion in those south-

We are concerned in maintaining, more than if a powerful kingdom or great republic were involved, the good name and fame of this great country. Its name and fame should

"I am not so much concerned," interrupted

Mr. Teller: Rep. Coll., "as to what has been done, as I am as to what is going to be done. I ask the Senator if he understands that the President's question has been remitted by the President to the President?"

The President says so. Mr. Gray answered, "You understand that?" Mr. Teller remarked with an air of satisfaction, "Then I want to ask him whether an effort is now being made by this Government to restore the Queen's power?"

"I do not know of any such effort," Mr. Gray replied. "The same sources of information I am used to the Senator's question."

Mr. Teller— I want to ask the Senator another question. If the matter has been submitted to congress, I ask him as a member of the committee charged with this matter, what he proposed that we are to do. Are we to do what the President says, or are we to consider the matter settled and to let the President at government remain?

Mr. Gray— When this resolution was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the President had sent in a message in which he has understood that he committed the matter to the committee.

He had thought because the Senate which he had joined up to that time had been the status quo and to undo the wrong which he conceived had been done by the authority of the United States Minister had failed, and he submitted this whole matter to what he called "the wisest" body of men in Congress. That is my understanding. Mr. Conger reported this resolution to the Senate, and he said that he was unwilling to vote for it now, although I would not have been willing to vote for it a short time prior to its being reported. When it was reported there was, as I understood,

ing more to be done on the part of this Government than to undo what I consider to have been a great wrong and out-
rage on the Hawaiian Government and people on the 11th of January 1883. That be-
cause, I thought, and I think now, that
the interest of all concerned in these islands,
as well as the interest of the people of the
United States, is best conserved by leaving the
Hawaiian people to pursue their own line of
policy. If the United States Government
established itself in such manner as to be able
to make itself in reality a de facto Government,
which, in my opinion it never was during the

During months, then I conceive that the interests of the Hawaiian people and the interests of the United States will be promoted by its cooperation and obtaining the sanction of the people if it can, which up to this time, I have never heard of its having done.

Mr. Teller—I hope that the senator speaks for the Administration. I think that it would be a good deal better to do that than to keep the matter in doubt, to keep the Hawaiian people in an unsettled condition, as they seem to be by the conduct of our Minister, who

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPIC

EFFICIENCY OF THE IMPROVED WEATHER BUREAU SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Morton expresses much gratification at the improved weather service, and, among a number of other recent instances, cites this case. On Jan. 24, at 1:30 P. M., the maritime exchanges of New York and Philadelphia were warned of dangerous gales, and the observatories at Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Charlotte, Southport, and Wilmington were instructed to use the entire station force.

"How many girls have you said that to?"
"Nobody but you, on my honor."
"Well, I happen to know of two girls in my class who have made that same remark to me, and I would advise you to get up something new. A girl sometimes tells the same to each other."
The perfidious bachelors have since discovered that all the girls in Roseville have been telling one another about this experience of his.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE,

**They Would Be Glad to Shift Upon
gross and the National Treasury.**

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